**ROLE OF THE NOVEL ADIPOKINE IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**

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Obesity contributes to the progression of cardiovasculardisease. Adipose tissue produces various secreted proteins, also known as adipokines or adipocytokines. Accumulating evidence indicates that dysregulated production of adipokines is linked with the development of metabolic and cardiovascular disorders. Recently, we identified C1q/TNF-related protein12/adipolin as a novel adipokine, which is abundantly expressed in adipose tissue. Plasma adipolin levels are reduced in mouse models of obesity. Systemic administration of adipolin ameliorates glucose metabolism in obese mice through suppression of macrophage activation in adipose tissue. Furthermore, adipolin attenuates neointimal formation after vascular injury by reducing macrophage inflammatory response. These data suggest that adipolin plays protective roles in regulation of obesity-linked metabolic and cardiovascular disease.